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sacrifices are made which unduly impact the local communities which have acted under the presumption that Federal aid is forthcoming, and when the withdrawal of this assistance could easily lead to significant construction delays resulting in cost increases, then I feel it necessary to oppose these cuts.

I, therefore, urge my colleagues to support this necessary and equitable legislation. ●

### E. LEO KANTERES NAMED "REALTOR OF THE YEAR"

● Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, high interest rates are dealing a severe blow to the real estate industry. Thus, I am extremely proud to note that a good friend of mine, E. Leo Kanteres, has weathered the storm and been named Greater Manchester, N.H. "Realtor of the Year."

The award not only honors Leo's keen business sense, but also his long-standing commitment to civic involvement. The realtor of the year prize exemplifies "contributions to the betterment of community life, and his conduct of business reflecting the Realtors Code of Ethics." Leo's positions in business and political service organizations amply qualify him for this award.

I salute Leo Kanteres and all New Hampshire realtors for their fortitude against economic instabilities and the substantial personal contributions they make to the State and its people. I ask that following article be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

#### KANTERES NAMED "REALTOR OF YEAR"

E. Leo Kanteres of Kanteres Real Estate of Manchester has been named Realtor of the Year by The Greater Manchester Board of Realtors. Board President Robert Schroeder announced.

Kanteres has been involved in business and civic affairs for many years in the Manchester area.

He is a past director of The New Hampshire Business Development Group, Vice President of the Hillsboro County Private Development Council, Director of the national advisory board of the Small Business Administration, Finance Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, Director of Model Cities Program, Director of the 100 Club of New Hampshire, Past President of The Greater Manchester Board of Realtors, Past Director of The New Hampshire Board of Realtors, Past president of the New Hampshire Board of Realtors, Past Director of The National Association of Realtors.

He is a member of The Manchester Bank Advisory Committee, and a corporator of the New Hampshire Savings Bank.

"The real estate board judges make the selection of Realtor of the Year after considering the records of the various contenders for the honor. The basis of judgments is the contributions of a given realtor to the betterment of community life, and his conduct of business reflecting the Realtors Code of Ethics," Board President Bob Schroeder said.

The Realtor of the Year award is sponsored by The Greater Manchester Board of Realtors, and other boards in the state which are affiliated with the state and national association. "There is no national Realtor of the Year," Schroeder said, "but each local award winner is submitted in a

state wide competition, and then each state is honored at an annual national convention."

Some 500 area real estate brokers are recognized members of The Greater Manchester Board of Realtors, they serve the cities and towns of Manchester, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Chester, Berry, Goffstown, Hooksett, Litchfield, Londonderry and New Boston.

### DEREGULATION OF THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY

● Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Congress has acted favorably on S. 2245, the Motor Carrier Act of 1980. This legislation to deregulate the trucking industry has been a long time in the making, and will provide the public with lower costs and a less monopolistic industry.

I submit for the RECORD an article from the Friday, June 20, Journal of Commerce.

I believe Professor Allen has summed up the benefits of trucking deregulation in a clear and concise manner. Although deregulation will present a change for the industry, it represents the beginning of an end to Federal protectionism. Instead of an industry which is regulated for the sole benefit of the industry itself, the public will be served by an industry which is forced to compete in the marketplace to provide its services. Trucking deregulation is, in this sense, a giant step forward toward a truly free market economy.

TRUCK DECONTROL SEEN OVERDUE: BIG SAVINGS FOR BUSINESS, PUBLIC CITED

PHILADELPHIA.—A Wharton School professor says deregulation of the trucking industry, which is bitterly opposed by the American Trucking Association and the Teamsters union, is long overdue.

In an article in "Perspective," the University of Pennsylvania's business school periodical, Prof. W. Bruce Allen said that in Australia, Britain, Sweden and Belgium and in a number of U.S. states, deregulation or reduced regulation of trucking has worked extremely well, producing great savings for business and the public.

He said, for example, that shippers in New Jersey were getting excellent service at rates 10 to 15 percent lower under non-regulated intrastate traffic than they had to pay on regulated interstate traffic. He said the Congressional Budget Office had calculated that nationally, trucking rates could fall by as much as 15 percent under deregulation.

#### MONOPOLISTIC CONDITIONS

Prof. Allen contended that regulation of the trucking industry, which began in 1935 and has been gradually expanded, has created monopolistic conditions.

Prof. Allen argued that this is proven by the fact that the American Trucking Association concedes that trucking companies value motor carrier operating rights at from 15 to 20 percent of the gross annual revenues of the firm. "These certificate values represent monopoly profit," he said.

The American Trucking Association and the Teamsters have based their opposition to deregulation, to a considerable degree, on the argument that regulation provides profit margins sufficient to enable carriers to maintain service to small towns, and that if the industry is deregulated, many small towns will lose their trucking services.

But Prof. Allen said the federal Department of Transportation had found that, even though their operating certificates mandate services to smaller communities, trucking companies do not generally maintain such

services unless they are profitable. He said United Parcel Service was the only common carrier trucking company generally praised by small town shippers.

More and more, he said, small town shippers, along with much of the rest of the country's business, are turning to private carriers and away from the common carrier trucking lines because of their high costs. Prof. Allen claimed small towns likely will get more, not less, trucking under deregulation.

Prof. Allen charged that the ATA and the teamsters' opposition to deregulation is really based on fear of the unknown and an attitude of "Why change a good thing?"

"It is very desirable," he said, "to earn \$25,000 a year as a driver or for a trucking company to earn a 20 percent a year return on equity. It certainly is not efficient or desirable for the government to sanction the monopolistic rate bureaus and the market impediments to competition in order to ensure such returns to labor and capital." ●

### TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE JAMES CLEVELAND

● Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, the State of New Hampshire has a great historical tradition of outstanding service by public officials, dating back to the First Continental Congress and the birth of our Nation. This tradition has been admirably carried on by JAMES CLEVELAND, retiring this year as Congressman from the Granite State's Second Congressional District. For 12 years in the New Hampshire State Senate, and 18 years in the U.S. House of Representatives, JIM CLEVELAND has kept his hand on the pulse of New Hampshire and New England, balancing our regional needs with the interests of the Nation.

The second district encompasses nearly two-thirds of New Hampshire's land area, a broad expanse of cities, towns, and some of the most magnificent scenic areas anywhere in the country. As a result of his 30 years of public service, JIM CLEVELAND knows New Hampshire and its people as well as anyone, a familiarity which guided him steadily in his legislative duty.

I rise today to support an initiative dedicating the Federal Post Office and Courthouse Building in Concord, N.H., to Congressman CLEVELAND. There could be no more fitting tribute to the service JIM CLEVELAND has provided than to lend his name to a public building to be used by the people he has represented with such dedication and care. This monument will place JIM CLEVELAND's name alongside the scores of great men of New Hampshire who have served New Hampshire and the Nation—Governor Wentworth, Daniel Webster, Franklin Pierce—just to name a few. It is an honor he richly deserves. ●

### SUPPORT STANFORD DAILY LEGISLATION

● Mr. CULVER. Mr. President, the Judiciary Committee has sent to the floor S. 1790, a bill introduced by the distinguished Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) aimed at providing strong protections for newsrooms against unannounced police searches.

In addition, S. 1790 takes important strides toward protecting all third par-

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officials on the status of these negotiations in Somalia and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary have permission to meet tomorrow, June 24, until 11:45 a.m. to consider nominations and pending legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NEED FOR A REFUGEE POLICY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, last Friday the administration announced that it would soon be requesting legislation to grant permanent resident status to the 11,000 Cubans and 15,000 Haitians who have inundated Florida over the past few months. I am very concerned about this decision because it suggests that the United States does not intend to pursue serious efforts to solve these illegal immigration problems in other countries.

The approach that the administration has taken in this matter is only the latest reminder, if the American people need one, that a new refugee policy is badly needed—and soon. Critical to such a new policy, in my view, will have to be a recognition that the refugee problem is a world problem and that the United States can no longer be expected to bear the lion's share of the burden of solving that problem. In this connection, the United States should insist that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees assume responsibility for resettling all of the world's refugees, including those from Cuba, on an equitable basis. Just as Thailand agreed to admit Cambodian refugees, so should we make it clear that the Cubans and Haitians now in this country are here temporarily until the vast majority of them are resettled elsewhere.

In addition to the 129,000 Cuban and Haitians who have come to our country, over 200,000 other people will be admitted to our country in fiscal year 1980 under the already established refugee program. This is in addition to the 400,000 or so people who are admitted annually under the normal immigration procedures and the 3.5 to 4 million illegal aliens, mostly Mexicans, who have been in this country for some time.

President Carter has greeted the latest influx of Cubans with "open arms and an open heart." The United States is a Nation of immigrants, and many of our most productive immigrants and finest citizens were themselves once refugees. There is, however, a limit to our ability to admit and finance the resettlement of refugees. Our refugee and migration assistance program now costs over \$500,000,000 a year and constitutes a full quarter of the State Department budget. Total costs borne by the Federal, State, and local governments for refugees—excluding the recent Cuban exodus—will

be approximately \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 1980 and \$2.12 billion in fiscal year 1981. The 114,000 Cubans will increase these costs significantly.

Mr. President, we must face several hard realities. The refugee crisis is worldwide and can only be resolved in a global context. The United States simply cannot and should not be expected to handle the crisis alone. While some other countries have contributed generously to the care and maintenance of refugees overseas, we have assumed a disproportionate share of permanent resettlements. For example, of the Indochinese refugees to be resettled in 1980, the United States is taking 168,000. The entire rest of the world will take considerably fewer. Although the current Cuban refugee crisis began with the influx of 10,000 people into the Cuban Embassy in Havana, the United States has ended up with 97 percent of the recent Cuban refugee population. Our Western Hemisphere allies have taken a total of 2,300 or 2 percent.

The second reality we must face, Mr. President, is that the number of people who wish to come to the United States far exceeds the number of people we can accommodate. We cannot conceivably solve the problems of Indochina by accepting its 50 million Vietnamese, 3 million Laotians, or 4 million surviving Cambodians all of whom would undoubtedly find life in the United States more agreeable than in their own countries. By the same token, we cannot accept the entire population of Cuba or Haiti.

To date, the administration has coped with the world refugee crisis through a series of ad hoc or interim measures. The time has come to think more comprehensively about U.S. refugee policy. In so doing, we must distinguish between "political" refugees fleeing political, racial, or religious persecution at home and "economic" refugees who are simply seeking a more prosperous life in a new country. Not everyone leaving a repressive country is leaving because of repression.

While assuming responsibility for the maintenance, and resettlement of the genuine political refugee, the world community must also recognize an obligation to help improve conditions of life in the refugee's home country. It costs far more to resettle a refugee in the United States or Europe than to give him hope in his own country. Many refugees, in fact, have no desire to go any place but home. Afghans, Somalis, and Cambodians displaced by war, pestilence, and famine deserve our compassion and material support as they wait for peace and security at home.

The United States must make it clear to the rest of the world that the status quo cannot continue. It is unacceptable for the United States to carry so much of the resettlement burden. It is reprehensible that our immigration laws should be so flagrantly flouted and so ineffectual. It is intolerable that those who come to this country as refugees should abuse by any actions, but especially by violent action, the hospitality of the American people.

Since serving as vice president in

charge of the International Rescue Committee's Hungarian program in 1956, I have been intimately concerned with the care and protection of refugees. From 24 years of experience, I have learned that the fate of a refugee depends directly on the generosity and goodwill of his hosts. No people have been as receptive and as generous to the homeless as our own people. The great tragedy of the administration's present policy—or lack of policy—is that it threatens to undermine that good will and generosity. The real victims will be the refugees themselves.

Now is the time to act.

IN SUPPORT OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS 461 AND 462—SEWAGE TREATMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am very pleased to join several of my distinguished colleagues in cosponsoring these resolutions which will partially correct a potentially costly oversight by the Carter administration. Hopefully, through passage of this legislation, we will inject much needed funds back into the sewage treatment program as soon as possible.

As most already know, last April the administration deferred any further expenditures by the States on their fiscal year 1980 sewer treatment construction grant commitments. In effect, this policy halted progress on construction grant programs across the Nation. My State of Kansas suffered a \$1.2 million cutoff of these funds while this impact is relatively insignificant in comparison to the tens of millions withheld from various larger, more populous States. It is nevertheless an unnecessary negative impact on local communities. Forty-two Kansas communities were directly affected by the President's actions, and I can assure you that the concerns which have been expressed to me by my constituents are real and worthy of immediate consideration. Many of these communities have already obligated significant expenditures in the areas of preliminary planning and engineering design. It is certainly unfair and imprudent for the Federal Government to "pull the plug" on previously promised funds thus rendering any action at the local level essentially useless.

Mr. President, the net effect of these resolutions is to release the remaining funds—approximately \$875 million—which have been obligated for fiscal year 1980. Should these resolutions be adopted by the Senate, the funds will be distributed to the States according to immediate need. Although this means that Kansas would be on the receiving end of a mere \$800,000, I am convinced that this money is essential and that it would be wisely spent.

As most of my colleagues are aware, I have long been an advocate of a balanced budget and responsible Federal spending—long before such policies were considered popular by a majority of my colleagues. I fully realize the need to trim unnecessary fat from the budget, and I am willing to accept the fact that this means that we all have to bite the bullet at some point or another. However, when

ties, such as doctors, attorneys, or psychiatrists, from sweeping searches and seizures if these parties are not themselves suspected of the crime under investigation.

Most importantly, this bill statutorily recognizes that a free press under the first amendment may only be guaranteed as long as the Nation's newsrooms are insulated from governmental directives or intrusions, especially sweeping searches of newsroom facilities and files by law enforcement officials.

In the case of *Stanford Daily v. Zurich*, 436 U.S. 537 (1978), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Constitution did not prevent police officers from obtaining warrants and then making unannounced searches of newspaper offices for evidence—even though neither the newspaper nor its reporters were suspected of the particular crime being investigated.

The reaction that swept through the press after the decision was handed down was indeed profound. The Iowa Press Association has strongly endorsed proposals to reverse the decision. Tom Winshop, editor of the Boston Globe, has stated:

I don't think anyone is hysterical to view it as a first step toward a police state.

James B. King, executive editor of the Seattle Times, exclaimed:

At the risk of being accused of overreacting, I think the press should overreact.

The serious implications which can be drawn from the Stanford Daily decision were probably best characterized by William T. Small, then vice president of CBS:

In light of the Stanford Daily decision, is there any doubt that sooner or later some government official, if he or his political friends suspect that they are being investigated by the press, will inevitably take advantage of the opportunity to rummage through a newsroom to see what can be found—including the identity of a whistle blower? And while we know that a large news organization with high priced lawyers will not be easily intimidated, what about the thousands of small local news outlets, often barely solvent; how can they be expected to resist officials intent on harassing and disrupting their news operation through the use of easily-obtained warrants?

More importantly, what about their sources? What about those sources in state and federal government, including this Congress, who regularly provide information to the press on assurance of anonymity? I believe that the effect on potential sources is clearly one of the most devastating results of the Stanford Daily case. And the most frustrating aspect of the decision is that none of us will ever know or be able to measure the irreparable injury this decision will undoubtedly cause to our democracy. We will rarely learn about the potential source who might have revealed the next Watergate or a new cost-overrun, but who chooses not to because of the possibility of exposure.

Mr. President, the surprise "sweep and rummage" and search must be avoided. Some newspapers already have instituted policies where reporters are removing confidential notes and working papers from officers and under which editors are purposely being kept uninformed as to their location.

A much more useful approach for both newsrooms and law enforcement officials has been recommended in S. 1790. Basically, searches and seizures of press notes, files, or other "work product" would be prohibited if the person possessing the material is not suspected of a crime. To avoid abuse of this protection, "work product" should not include contraband or the fruits or instrumentalities of the crime.

For those documents not considered press "work product," law enforcement officials would be required to obtain a more limited subpoena which could be challenged before it is enforced. To protect the legitimate needs of law enforcement, the "subpoena first" rule would not be required if expedited action is needed to prevent death or seriously bodily injury to a human being, or to prevent the destruction, alteration or concealment of the material, or if the delay occasioned by review proceedings would threaten the interests of justice.

In addition, S. 1790 requires the Attorney General to issue guidelines for Federal law enforcement officials aimed at preventing searches and seizures of any "third parties" who may be in the possession of documents related to a crime but are not themselves suspects. This will hopefully serve as a statement of Federal policy to prevent dangerous unnecessary intrusions into the personal privacy of innocent persons made under the guise of a police investigation against some other individual.

Mr. President, the threat of governmental intrusion into the unique independence of the American press is not to be taken lightly. Unless Congress takes action, laws such as those which many States have designed to help journalists protect their confidential sources could be rendered meaningless in the face of surprise police searches. Unless Congress takes action, officials irritated over news coverage could use search warrants against the offending media. If Congress does not take action, the policy could come to view newsrooms as a routine source of information.

Mr. President, a free society cannot endure without a free press.

S. 1790 appears to be a workable, well-reasoned approach which recognizes the needs of law enforcement but strongly upholds the protections which the first amendment guarantees to assure that the press remains free. ●

#### NORWOOD BALL

Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, I would like to commend Norwood Ball, a man from my home State of New Hampshire, who has devoted the last 40 years of his life to serving people in his capacity as postal worker and Postmaster in Franconia, N.H.

Mr. Ball has been a devoted and highly competent employee of the Federal Government since April 1, 1940. For the last 17 years he served in the important role of Postmaster.

He has a host of fond memories to look back on in his years of service to northern New Hampshire. In 1955, for

instance, President Eisenhower asked Franconia to "commemorate" the 50th anniversary of the 1830s era of the Mountain postage stamp.

Norwood Ball was a valued worker in the U.S. Postal Service and will be surely missed by the people of Franconia, the State of New Hampshire, and the Federal Government.

I ask that the accompanying article from the Manchester Union Leader be printed in the Record.

The article follows:

FRANCONIA POSTMASTER N. BALL RETIRES AFTER 17 YEARS ON JOB

FRANCONIA—A well-known Franconia man, Norwood Ball, 60, retired last month after some 40 years in the employ of the Franconia Postoffice. For the past 17 years he served as postmaster.

Other than attending the graduation of his son David from Profile High School, Mr. Ball has no plans for the immediate future. Another son, Bradley, will be a senior at Profile next year.

Ball began his postal career working for former Postmaster Willis R. Herbert in the Summer of 1936-37 while attending Dow Academy. He graduated in the Class of 1938.

The postoffice at that time was located in the so-called Corsair Building where Kelley's Market is today. With the advent of a new Town Building in 1963, the postoffice was moved into a wing of the building opposite the Selectmen's Office, where it advanced from a third class to second class office in 1964, and in the quarters it now occupies in 1966.

Employed by the late Roland Peabody as the First Aerial Transport in North America began operation. Norwood worked with Richard Bowles at the Upper Station the Summers of 1938 and 1939 while attending the University of N.H., where he and Dow teammate, Roger Peabody and "Bob" Clark were members of the Peabody varsity system. Ball was a record holder on the famous Rockingham Race Trail in its glory days of downhill racing.

On April 1, 1940, Norwood began his career in postal service with two years of service in the Army Air Corps. 1944-1946, World War II. Entering as a mail clerk specialist, Sgt. Ball became a command gunner on B-29's SAC and three months before discharge was put in charge of the student flyers mail section at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver, Colo.

It was a busy place and along with the mailroom, I picked up at the Base Postoffice all registered mail for the base and delivered it to all the mailrooms at Lowry. I had a truck and a civilian driver assigned to me for this, as well as a loaded .45 for protection of this mail," Ball recalled this week.

Resuming postal duties in Franconia, Norwood became Civil Service secretary for the postoffice, conducting Civil Service tests to establish registers for future work at the local office and other duties the job entailed.

Upon the death of Postmaster Herbert in 1962, Ball was designated clerk-in-charge, and a year later on Oct. 23, 1963 was appointed permanent postmaster, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, his certificate as postmaster signed by then President John F. Kennedy.

"My 17 years as postmaster have been a very rewarding experience, not only in giving reliable, courteous service to the people of the community but acting as official greeter to the many people, leaving Franconia and Easton and returning after careers or living in various parts of the country or on vacation after years of being away," Ball commented, knowing that despite the many physical changes and turnover of local residents, a trip to the postoffice would put

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them in touch with Norwood Ball, a native himself, who would know them and put them once again in touch with their friends and changes be explained to bring them up to date.

"The highlight of my service, of course would be the First Day Issue of the 3¢ Old Man of the Mountains postage stamp on June 23, 1953, an event which President Eisenhower attended at the site of the Profile in Franconia Notch State Park. Afterward he rode down Franconia's Main Street, waving to the people lining the way. We canceled nearly 350,000 Old Man stamps over a three-day period. Two special electrical cancelling machines and manpower to operate them were dispatched from the Dept. in Washington, D.C. and the Selectmen's Office was taken over for these machines during this period—the stamps sold in the postoffice wing and our own canceling machine going full out. Herbert Tulk, a local resident, in 1960 was to paint a mural for the new post-office building incorporating the 3¢ Old Man Stamp First Day Issue into a scene depicting our first local postoffice, and stagecoach transportation alongwalk the Old Stone Smelter, Mt. Lafayette with the snow cross, our local sawmill and the Easton Valley in the background.

"We have provided postal service to many celebrities over the years—I recall the words of former Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of Chesterfield, N.H., as he viewed our World War II Honor Roll and called me over to his side as I was collecting mail from the mail drop. 'What is the population of Franconia?' he asked. I replied, 'About 600.' He said, 'This town should be very proud to have contributed so many citizens to our War effort—it makes me extremely proud to be an American just viewing it.'

"Several people on hearing of my retirement have asked me how I felt about it—happy, sad or glad? For me, it is an accomplishment goal I set for myself on becoming postmaster in 1953. I had tentatively set Apr. 1, 1978 as a retirement date. Being postmaster is a fulltime job, a job that is with you 24 hours a day, for even when your office is closed, the planning, the reports, the personnel, the full responsibility of the office and position is yours and yours alone.

"My wife, Elizabeth, has been very understanding of this. She has run the home and I the office. With two boys, David and Bradley, one graduating high school this year and the other next year, with college in mind, one does not fully retire with today's costs and inflation. However, it gives me some time to do a few things I've wanted to do at home, play a little golf and tennis, and set a few more goals for myself, before looking for a new job.

"Looking back on my service, I recall those persons I worked closely with to meet the deadlines, the mail closeouts, the budget cuts while increasing productivity. People I helped train, who on their own initiative and interest delved further into that phase of service until it became fully mastered. Clerks who had the dedication to the postal service and pride in their work, to see and do the work that had priority without having to be told—these are the kind of people I've had the pleasure to work with in my office.

"I recall the advent of the Highway Postoffice in the 1950's when a young postal executive made the initial run on the Concord-to-St. Johnsbury APO, stopping at postoffices along the route so people could see the interior of the vehicle, clerks sorting mail, and obtain a First Day postmark on a letter mailed or a souvenir on an empty envelope on this inaugural trip. This man now heads the U.S. Postal Service, the Honorable William F. Bolger.

"I also recall a Postal Service officer in the 1960's, James E. Howard, when our area

was attached to the W. R. Jct. (VL) District—patiently fielding our questions at Postmaster Training Sessions at the Littleton and Berlin offices, indoctrinating us into various new programs and procedures about to be introduced by the post office Dept. and later dropping by each postoffice to see how things were going with us and give help where it was needed. These were the days when the U.S. Postal manual was our Bible—Mr. Howard knew this Bible and all its interpretations, and is now the district manager.

"With Postal reorganizations, nine-digit zip coding on line, computer printouts and telecommunications entering the field, new services will be forthcoming for the mail users and many new and interesting jobs available for postal personnel.

"For my part, I'm glad and proud to have been postmaster in a Second Class postoffice, where a knowledge of every facet of Postal Service was necessary to provide full service to the customer—as my colleagues would say, a front line postmaster, out there on the firing line." ●

FUSCO'S CLOSING CHAPTER IN HISTORY OF WEST HARTFORD

● Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, Fusco's, a shoe repair shop, is a community landmark in West Hartford, Conn. The Ribicoff family were always satisfied customers. The owners and employees always gave excellent, courteous, and quality service. Fusco's is closing after 58 years. Founded by John P. Fusco, the shop is located at 953 Farmington Avenue. Everyone in West Hartford knows where Fusco's is and will be sorry to see this well-known institution close its doors for the last time.

When John Fusco died 4 years ago, his widow Ethel kept the store going. Now she wishes to retire. The West Hartford News, in its June 12, 1980 issue, had an article about Mrs. Fusco and about the closing of the shoe repair shop.

Mr. President, I request that the article, written by Adele Angle, be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

Fusco's Closing  
(By Adele Angle)

Fusco's is calling it quits.

The small shoe repair shop at 953 Farmington Ave. will close its doors for the last time June 28.

Its owner, Ethel E. Fusco of 50 Howland Rd., explains: "I'm just not getting any younger."

Since her husband John P. Fusco's death four years ago, she's run the shop herself. Standing all day long fixing other people's shoes is a tiring business. Even when you've been at it as long as she has.

"It wasn't an easy decision," she says, sitting in one of the wonderful oak seats her father-in-law Biagio Fusco, had made especially for the shop when it opened here in 1922.

"I thought about it and I thought about it, but I decided it was for the best," she says.

Anybody who has ever brought in an ailing pair of shoes to Fusco's knows what a magic place it is. There are no fancy hanging Swedish ivy plants in the windows, no stylish wicker furniture anywhere, no lime green pile carpets. No computer cash registers which hum instead of ring.

It's gotten a little dusty and a little dowdy over the years, but Fusco's has a charm which few newcomers to West Hartford center could easily emulate.

Walk in the shop and the good smell of

leather and the clang of the finishing machine invite you to think of a yesterday long ago. A yesterday when a man could afford to spend 20 minutes sitting in Fusco's glorious pink marble shoe-shine stand, smoking a cigar while waiting for his shoes to be shined.

"That's been gone years now," she says. "It WAS beautiful, wasn't it? But as the years went by we just couldn't get anybody to shine shoes."

She started working alongside her husband shortly after her marriage to him in 1941. The young couple lived in an apartment just around the corner on South Main Street.

She remembers arising to the sound of the bugles waking up soldiers who were billeted near where the West Hartford Senior Center is now. There was no Gillman's then and Sam's Army and Navy store was then a Whalen Drugstore. Everybody took free parking for granted. There was a hitching post on North Main Street.

In the afternoons, she sometimes would go have a cup of tea at a gracious old house where CBT stands now.

"The town has grown," she says, quickly adding that she has no intentions at all of leaving it once she retired. "I love West Hartford. I was married here. My family was raised here."

She says she's considering taking the oak benches with the mirrors and lights with her when she goes. When brass became a rage a few years back, someone stole two of the chrome brass ash trays in the arm rests. So she took the others out for safekeeping.

"I'd like to put this in my dining room. That would be unusual, wouldn't it?" she asks.

Just then a customer who has heard the closing news comes in and Mrs. Fusco gets up to serve her.

She lists former Gov. and Mrs. Abraham Ribicoff as her customers. And former Gov. and Mrs. John Davis Lodge, who used to have all her shoes dyed for different occasions.

She treats all her customers with a certain gentle courtesy. Even when she has to tell them diplomatically that the winter boots they've brought her are just too tattered to repair.

She hesitates to estimate how many shoes have gone through Fusco's. "Oh, thousands," she says. "Wouldn't it be something if I knew that."

"Don't worry, I'll see you at the grocery store," she waves goodbye to her customer.

"West Hartford Center without Fusco's" the customer says to a friend beside her. "It won't be the same."

JUSTICE REHNQUIST DELIVERS EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE LECTURE

● Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on June 5, Justice William H. Rehnquist of the U.S. Supreme Court delivered the first Edward Douglass White lecture under the sponsorship of the American Family Institute. Mr. Justice Rehnquist addressed a sizable group of citizens who attended a luncheon in the Senate Caucus Room. A number of Members of Congress, including myself, attended.

In his remarks, Mr. Justice Rehnquist focused upon the increasing intrusion into family matters by Government and the legal system under the pretext of resolving ordinary family disputes. He observed that this steady imposition of adversarial laws and processes upon the family has contributed substantially to its disintegration. He concluded that the integrity and autonomy of the family "is best retained by a government